

# HAWAIIAN STAR.

SECOND SECTION

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1911.

PAGES NINE TO SIXTEEN.

## IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE CALLS FOR FREE GARBAGE COLLECTION; VON DAMM ROASTS HEALTH BOARD

"That it is the opinion of this or ganization, based on the information and experience gained from the clean-up campaign, and the reports thereon, now on file with the committee, that while viewing with entire favor the elaborate plans now under consideration by the governmental authorities tending towards an adequate sanitary system, we urge, as present and pressing necessities, that a free garbage collection system should be speedily instituted by the city and county; and that we heartily approve of our president's recommendations calling for an increase in the number of sanitary inspectors, whose pay and efficiency shall be in keeping with their important duties; and we direct that these matters be placed in charge of the Progress Committee of our organization, to be brought before the proper Territorial and county departments."

After listening to the comprehensive and able report on the recent city clean-up day, by President E. A. Berndt of the Oahu Central Improvement Committee, at its meeting held last evening, the organization adopted by unanimous vote a resolution endorsing the suggestions made in the report, and appointed a committee to follow them up, with the object of getting them carried out by the Territory and county departments.

The most important of these recommendations on which immediate pressure should be brought to bear, is, in the opinion of the improvement workers, the matter of securing a free garbage collection system for the city. A number of members took up this feature of the work during the meeting and expressed themselves very strongly. In fact it seemed to have made the greatest impression on all of the clean-up day workers.

Daniel Logan urged that the committee should follow up the suggestions of President Berndt with reference to securing an adequate sewer system for the city.

In addition to the report by the president, which was printed in full in yesterday's Star, a report was presented by B. von Damm, the vice president of the organization. This report, which is printed below, was received with approval by most of the members, and a resolution was adopted to have both reports published in vest-pocket form for general distribution in order that the fullest possible publicity may be given to the results of clean-up day.

### von Damm's Report.

To the President and Members of the Oahu Central Improvement Committee.

Gentlemen: Not being able to at-

tend this meeting in person, and after hearing our president's, Mr. Berndt's report to you, I consider it my duty to add to his recommendations some of the impressions which I gained on "Clean-up Day," and a few suggestions, which might be acted upon at your pleasure.

Nearly all those parts of our city which had been visited by cholera during the four months preceding Clean-up Day, parts in which our Board of Health's activity should have been most strenuous and exacting, were found in the most deplorable condition, as far as sanitation is concerned. This is truly astonishing, considering the apparent extraordinary amount of work and labor advertised by the Board of Health during the epidemic. What must have been the state of these places before the Board of Health's activity?

From nearly every district we have reports that in a number of places unsanitary conditions were found, a menace to the city's health, which were unknown to the Board of Health, or which, if known, should have been remedied long before Clean-up Day.

### Campaign a Failure.

The anti-mosquito campaign for which the shippers' wharf committee contributed large sums of money annually, seems to have been a decided failure. The lack of a free garbage system might be largely responsible, but if so, it would be interesting to know why the necessity of a free garbage system has not been urged by the Board of Health publicly and with sufficient energy to effect a change, and why the attention of the contributors to the mosquito campaign fund had not been drawn to the same subject in order to either save them a wasted expenditure or to secure their co-operation in providing a remedy.

The results of Clean-up Day have proved that the work of the Board of Health and the mosquito inspectors has not been as thorough as is desirable, nor as effective as must be demanded. Their immediate superiors should be held responsible for this fact.

### Some Severe Criticism.

It seems to be impossible that with a proper system of supervision and checking the work with even the limited number of inspectors, then at the disposal of the Board of Health, could have shown as little result as it actually did. I have made many excuses to myself and others in defense of the Board of Health authorities, for some of whom I have the greatest personal regard, but realizing

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## FEDERAL COOPERATION AGAINST FOREST FIRES

(Star Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—A co-operative agreement which has been entered into between the United States Department of Agriculture and the State of Minnesota provides for an expenditure by the Government of not to exceed \$10,000 during next year toward meeting the expenses of forest fire protection in Minnesota. The co-operative agreement is made possible by the terms of the Weeks law, which Congress passed last winter.

This law, besides providing for the purchase by the national government of lands on the headwaters of navigable rivers for the purpose of creating national forests to protect these rivers, carried also an appropriation of \$200,000 which the Secretary of Agriculture might expend in order to protect from fire, in co-operation with the states, similar lands in state or private ownership. It was provided in the law that expenditures by the Federal Government in any state should not exceed the amount spent by the state itself in the co-operative work. Other states which have signed similar co-operative agreements with the government are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey and Wisconsin.

### State Must Have Plan.

The Secretary of Agriculture concluded that the most effective way to use the money available would be by requiring, as a preliminary to entering into an agreement with any state for co-operative fire protection, that the state authorities should submit a definite plan showing in detail exactly what it was proposed to do. With these plans were required maps showing areas to which protection would be given. All plans submitted are carefully examined by the Department of Agriculture, to see both that the area to be protected is actually forested land on the headwaters of navigable streams and that the plan of protection proposed is well conceived and thoroughly practical, with an organized and effective system of administration by capable state officers. It was decided for the present year that the amount spent in any one state by the national government should be limited to \$10,000.

The funds of the federal government will be used solely for paying patrolmen. The state officials select these patrolmen, subject to the approval of the Department of Agriculture. The maps submitted to the federal government show where each of these patrolmen will be located, the approximate routes of patrol, and all matters necessary to a clear understanding of the states' plan of fire control, including the location of lookout points, telephone communications, railroad patrols, location of state forest fire wardens and other officials, and the like.

### Fire Fighting Drill.

In short, the basic idea is that efficient fire protection can be given only by the development of a carefully worked out, well manned and capably officered scheme, which studies the situation beforehand and makes provision for the most effective disposal and use of the available forces, with a view both to preventing fires from getting started and concentrating upon them quickly if they do get started. In the national forests of the West, where the fires must often be fought at a long distance from a base of supplies, a further consideration, often of great importance, is how to provision the forces which are on the fire line, perhaps for days at a time. To provide for this, every forest officer is expected to know beforehand from what stores, construction or lumber camps and ranches he can obtain food, tools, pack horses and men, and in what quantities. In fact, the training of the forest officers includes a sort of fire game, which consists in suddenly locating an imaginary fire on the map of a national forest and calling on a ranger to tell offhand how and from where he would gather help, how he would organize and conduct his defense, and whence he would obtain supplies and means of transportation. Although conditions in the East seldom present such serious difficulties, they are regarded as calling equally for intelligent planning and the development of a trained force.

### State is Responsible.

Under the terms of the co-operative agreements, the Secretary of Agriculture may terminate the co-operation at any time that he finds it not to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. In this way the responsibility for organizing and maintaining the work is placed upon the state, which, however, must keep its system up to a good standard of efficiency in order to have the co-operation with the federal government continued. Forestry officials of the Department of Agriculture will act as inspectors to keep the department informed as to how the states are handling the work. It is believed that under this system a great advance will be made in the development of good state systems of fire protection.

In addition to the states with which agreements have been signed by Secretary Wilson, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Maryland have requested co-operation this year. A number of other states have made inquiry concerning the possibility of their entering into co-operative agreements with the government, but have found that they could not do so under the terms of the law because their legislatures have made no provision for expenditures on behalf of the state.

## THE KING BACKS THE COMMONS BUT SOME OF THE LORDS DO NOT WANT TO SURRENDER

LONDON, July 21.—The constitutional revolution tonight appears to be an accomplished fact. Great Britain in the future will be governed practically by the House of Commons, with the hereditary upper house possessing only a veto with a time limit of two years.

The peers find their one gleam of hope in the prediction that the next Conservative Government will overturn Asquith's revolution and restore old conditions, but the radicals are confident that in such matters the hands of the clock will never turn back.

Yesterday the future career of the veto bill was apparent to all politicians, and its eventual acceptance by the House of Lords not doubted. Premier Asquith dispelled all clouds today by communicating informally to A. J. Balfour, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, the substance of an announcement which he will make in that house Monday. His letter, which Balfour communicated to the meeting of the lords this afternoon, follows:

"Dear Mr. Balfour—I think it is courteous and right, before any public decisions are announced, to let you know how we regard the present situation. When the Parliament bill in the form it has now assumed returns to the House of Commons we shall be compelled to ask that house to disagree with the lords' amendments. In the circumstances, should the necessity arise, the Government will advise the King to exercise his prerogative, to secure the passing into law of the bill in substantially the same form in which it left the House of Commons, and his majesty has been pleased to suggest that he will consider it his duty to accept and act on that advice. Yours sincerely, H. H. ASQUITH."

### Many Caucuses Held.

This was a day of caucuses. Three meetings were held to discuss the situation. The Cabinet sat for two hours, and later the conservative leaders of both houses met at Balfour's residence, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Selborne, Austen Chamberlain, the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, the Earl of Halsbury and the Marquis of Salisbury being the principal figures of the conference.

The last and most impressive gathering was at Lansdowne House, where more than 400 peers, among them almost the greatest names of their members, listened to the reading of the Prime Minister's letter and practically

decided that they must accept the inevitable. Later a statement was given out that the peers reserved decision as to their course until Premier Asquith's announcement of the policy of the Government on Monday.

### Lords Will Surrender.

Apparently this was mere temporizing. The Lords are not anxious to emphasize their surrender, but, speaking privately, few failed to say they no longer consider themselves, in Lord Lansdowne's words, free agents, and will yield to the Government's threat to invoke the prerogative of the Crown.

The Earl of Halsbury, leader of the extremists, departed with fighting fire in his eyes. While his compeers admire his stand for the prestige of the upper chamber, most of them regard him as an anachronist. In the interests of history, it is a distinct misfortune that the proceedings of this caucus of the British nobility are not preserved in writing, as some of the lords expounded very pessimistic views of the situation.

"What is going to happen?" was asked by one.

"Government by a Cabinet controlled by rank Socialists," was the tart reply.

Consideration for the King was given by many as the chief reason for dictating the policy adopted. What the King's feelings are can not be known, but it is generally believed he is anxious to avoid the necessity of creating a great number of new peers.

Premier Asquith's letter gives ground for the belief that the Government will accept some minor modifications of its bill. Those considered most probable are:

Placing outside the bill's scope any proposals dealing with the succession to the crown and the concession of a committee to assist the speaker in determining what are money bills. Instead of a joint committee of the two houses, which the Lords desire, the Government is expected to insist that this committee be composed of members of the Commons alone.

After the Cabinet Council Premier Asquith wrote a second letter to Lord Lansdowne asking for assurance that the House of Lords would pass the veto bill in its original form. It is understood that Lansdowne, while himself willing to counsel the abstinence of the Unionist peers from blocking the final stages of the bill, was unable to give the required assurance.

This shows that the rebel peers are still unsubdued, and that it may yet be necessary to create a batch of peers to overcome their resistance.

## ARMY AND NAVY

### Await Cooking Ranges.

A delay in the arrival from the coast of the army cook ranges intended for the officers quarters of the First Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks has caused a change in mess arrangements along the line of the Artillery cantonment of the Lihuehwa reservation. Batteries D and E of the First Field Artillery, are also temporarily on the waiting list for their cooking range for the use of Battery D and Battery E. The file of these two Batteries are receiving their cooked rations from a field range which is being used very successfully.

### More Equipments.

The equipments for the two Batteries D and E of the First Field Artillery, stationed at the Lihuehwa reservation have arrived.

Colonel David J. Rumbough, First Field Artillery, with two batteries of his regimental second squadron, his staff, and band arrived on the transport the thirteenth of this month from the coast. Colonel Rumbough assuming command of his Field Artillery at Schofield Barracks.

The equipment of horses and guns reached here on Wednesday coming over from San Francisco on the M. N. S. S. Lurline, which left on the eighteenth for this port. Major H. P.

Young, Quartermaster at San Francisco, arranged all transportation.

The government bill of lading noted four cannon and carriages; eight caisson wagons; one battery wagon; one store wagon; two escort wagons and contents; ten bundles of harness and one hundred and nine packages of ordnance property. This belongs to Battery D, First Field Artillery. This cargo aggregated the weight of fifty-eight thousand five hundred and fifty pounds.

Battery E's equipment has come and consists of four cannon and carriages; eight caisson wagons; one battery wagon, one store wagon, two kit wagons and contents; fourteen bundles of harness; and seventy packages of ordnance property, weighing seventy-seven thousand and forty pounds.

The live stock was composed of one hundred and sixteen public horses belonging to Battery D, First Field Artillery; forty-nine public horses belonging to headquarters and band; thirteen private horses belonging; two of Colonel David J. Rumbough; two of Captain Frank E. Hopkins, two the property of Captain Daniel W. Hand; Lieutenant Harold S. Naylor has two of these horses; Lieutenant Carroll W.

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## ELKS' PARADE AT ATLANTIC CITY WAS SEVEN MILES IN LENGTH

ATLANTIC CITY, July 13.—Three hundred Quaker City Elks, garbed in the somber gray, quaintly cut garments and broad-brimmed hats of the time of William Penn, scored a distinctive hit here this afternoon and were loudly cheered in the greatest parade Elksdom has ever held.

Seven miles of Elks, arrayed in all the hues of the rainbow, but with the royal purple of the order always predominating, marched in review before Grand Exalted Ruler Herrmann, Grand Exalted Ruler-elect John P. Sullivan, a distinguished array of Grand Lodge officers and delegates and 75,000 spectators.

There were 25,000 marching men, fifty bands, and scores of magnificent decorated floats, many containing young women and smiling matrons, in the splendid pageant. The line from beginning to end extended over eighty blocks, which were lined by cheering multitudes.

Two hundred Philadelphia policemen, fifty reserve officers from Camden and 125 members of the Atlantic City force were on duty, and so perfect was the order that the whole width of the 100 feet of Atlantic avenue was kept absolutely clear from ten minutes before the order to march

was given until after the last organization had passed in review before the Grand Lodge officers on a stand adjoining city hall at Tennessee avenue.

A heavy thunderstorm shortly before noon, followed by brilliant sunshine, had clarified the atmosphere and the streets and made conditions for parading as near perfection as could be imagined. There was just enough breeze to prevent discomfort, and of the 25,000 paraders not more than twenty-five all told were forced to drop out of line.

The procession occupied two solid hours in passing, and the head of the counter marching line, covering sixty blocks, was back and ready for dismissal while there were still two miles of paraders to pass the reviewing stand.

The starting time had been fixed for 2 p. m., but it was nearly 3 o'clock when Commander-in-Chief Nicholson and his brilliant staff, garbed in smart white uniforms, saluted the reviewing stand amid a roar of cheers that ran up and down the street for blocks.

First came Atlantic City lodge No.

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## INTER-ISLAND HAPPENINGS

### Tribute to "Dick" Richards.

Hawaii Herald: The passing away of Mr. E. E. Richards is a blow from which Hilo will not recover in many years. His place in this community is one which can only be filled through the lapse of time, through the gradual growing up of another strong, kindly character filled with the associations which have been impressed by many years of residence here, and even then, the older residents will always look back with regret to the days when they remember "Dick" Richards as their fellow resident and friend. Few men have the strength of personality and kindness which was found in this character. Quick to follow his natural impulses, strong in his mental grasp of affairs, whether in business or in personal dealings, with that greatest and finest quality of all, that of a man so broad and noble that he could always acknowledge a mistake and in doing so bring himself closer to those who knew him and bring those who did not into a position where they desired a man of his caliber for a friend. Of the local men Mr. Richards stood at the head in many ways, but especially in his position as the hardest worker for the good of Hilo. His time, his energy and his ability were always ready when there was work on hand through which this city might be advanced. He was always prepared to

take the burden of work for such a purpose. His was not the selfish ambition which spurs some men to public work, nor did he try to bring about objects which would result in his own financial gain. He worked for Hilo, for the people of Hilo and at such a time his personal convenience was sacrificed for the benefit of his fellow citizens. The sarcasm of Marc Antony in his statement that "The good is oft interred with their bones," was never more clear and typical than in this case. Grow as it will, expand to bounds far beyond the expectations of the present generation and become in every way the greatest city of the mid-Pacific, Hilo will always show the trace of the energy, the character and citizenship of that man among men, our friend—"Dick" Richards.

### Protest Against Saloon.

HILO, July 27.—The Board of Liquor Commissioners will have a special meeting this afternoon at which a number of matters will be taken up, among which, it is understood, will be a complaint against the Pahoa saloon, of which Jose Mariano is the proprietor. It is expected that Col. Sam Johnson, of the Pahoa Mill, will be present in person to enter a complaint, in addition to the formal charges which he will make by letter.

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